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WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**HEALTH
REPORT**
FOR THE YEAR
1957



A. TELFORD BURN
T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

F. OWEN
CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Chief Public Health Inspector

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1957

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR P. OUTHWAITE

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR P. H. C. WALKER

COUNCILLOR J. B. AMBLER

COUNCILLOR F. SMITH

COUNCILLOR S. E. FENWICK

COUNCILLOR L. W. LAUNDER

COUNCILLOR H. GUY

COUNCILLOR A. WOOD

COUNCILLOR S. STEPHENSON

COUNCILLOR B. GRANGE

COUNCILLOR J. W. LAYFIELD

COUNCILLOR T. B. GILL

COUNCILLOR T. RICHMOND

COUNCILLOR E. WOOD

COUNCILLOR W. WHITELEY

COUNCILLOR J. MARJERRISON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

A TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. OWEN, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. GARFORTH, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1957

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. FENWICK, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first report as your Medical Officer of Health. Having only taken up duty in September, 1957, I have been greatly helped with information on which to base the report from my colleagues, especially Mr. Owen, your Public Health Inspector, who has written the report on the Sanitary Conditions of the District, Dr. Battersby, who acted as your Medical Officer of Health after the retirement of Dr. Procter, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office, in particular Mr. Stemp, to whom I would tender my thanks.

The District was free from any undue incidence of disease during the year, apart from the epidemic of influenza, which affected it along with all neighbouring districts in the autumn. Fortunately the expected second wave of the epidemic did not materialize, and the results were not so serious as had been anticipated, but the general practitioners were kept very busy for several weeks with the outbreak.

There were more births than in any recent year, and with a marked fall in the number of deaths, there was a small natural increase in population. There has been an increase in the number and proportion of those dying from malignant disease as compared with last year, but an appreciably greater fall in deaths from heart disease.

I have included a report on the work of the County Health Services within the whole of the Division, and I would draw special attention to the section dealing with vaccination against poliomyelitis. The admirable response of parents to the invitation to have their children protected has been very gratifying, and it is only to be regretted that shortage of supplies slowed down this work.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and interest in the work of the Health Services within the District.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area of the district in acres	...	...	...	...	39,378
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid 1957)	...				6,250
Number of inhabited dwellings (31st December)	...				2,079
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£123,653
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£485

The Rural District consists of twenty civil parishes, which with the exception of Bramhope and Pool are almost entirely agricultural. Of recent years there has been considerable residential development at Bramhope, and at Pool there is the only major industrial undertaking in the District, namely paper mills.

The River Wharfe traverses the area from west to east, and its northern feeder, the Washburn, has been dammed to form three of the major reservoirs of Leeds Corporation Waterworks.

Vital Statistics

There was a total of 85 live births to mothers resident in the district during the year. This was 10 more than last year, and the highest number recorded in recent years. Consequent upon the increase in population there has not been such a great increase in the birthrate which is 13.6 per thousand population. Even when this rate is adjusted for comparison with the country as a whole it falls well below the national average of 16.1 per thousand.

Two stillbirths occurred during the year giving a stillbirth rate of 23 per thousand total births.

67 residents of the Rural District died during the year, 33 males and 34 females, compared with 85 during 1956. This has resulted in a fall in the death rate from 13.6 to 10.7 per thousand population. After allowing for the age distribution of the population of the district the death rate is slightly above the national average.

The average age at death was 70 years, and it is interesting to note that only 10 deaths occurred before the age of 65 years.

Heart disease headed the causes of death, being responsible for more than one death in every three, while cerebral vascular disasters (clot on the brain and cerebral hæmorrhage) and cancer each caused one death in five. There were no deaths from influenza during the epidemic in October, but two elderly sisters died from this disease in January. There were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy.

Two infants died before reaching their first birthday. one due to a congenital malformation which was fatal during the first week and the other due to accidental asphyxia. The infantile mortality rate was 23.5 per thousand live births.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births :				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live births—Legitimate	...	...	...	35	45	80
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total	...	...	...	39	46	85
Stillbirths (all legitimate)	...	...	...	1	1	2
Live birth rate per 1,000 population crude					...	13.6
Corrected (comparability factor 1.01)	...		...	...	...	13.7
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	23.0

Deaths :				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				33	34	67
Death rate per 1,000 population crude	...		...	...	...	10.7
Corrected (comparability factor 1.10)	...		...	...	...	11.8

Infantile Mortality (deaths occurring under the age of 1 year)

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
All legitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births						23.5
Neonatal mortality (deaths occurring in the first four weeks)	...	...	...	1	—	1
Maternal mortality	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil

CAUSE OF DEATH

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Other sites	5	3	8
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7	7	14
Coronary Disease—Angina	5	6	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
Other Heart Disease	2	4	6
Other Circulatory Disease	3	—	3
Influenza	—	2	2
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	—	4
Accidents other than motor accidents	—	2	2
All Causes	33	34	67

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Wharfedale Rural District	Aggregate of West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate : (per 1,000 Estimated Population) :				
Crude Corrected Rate	13.6	17.9	16.6	16.1
Adjusted Rate	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.1
Death Rates : (All per 1,000 Estimated Population) :				
All causes Crude Rate	10.7	9.7	11.7	11.5
All Causes Adjusted Rate	11.8	12.0	12.7	11.5
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)	—	0.06	0.07	**
T.B. of Respiratory System	—	0.07	0.08	0.09
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases* (excluding T.B. of Respiratory System)	0.96	1.12	1.37	**
Cancer	2.08	1.58	1.87	2.09
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.68	3.49	4.30	**
Infant Mortality	23.5	28.8	26.4	23.0
Maternal Mortality	23.0	24.8	23.9	22.4
	NIL	0.72	0.51	0.47

* Including Influenza.

** Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Mothers and Young Children—Clinic facilities are available within the District at Bramhope and Pool, and the Otley and Ilkley clinics are readily accessible to many parts of the area.

Midwifery and Home Nursing—One Home Nurse/Midwife living at Pool was employed wholly within the Rural District, while the services of four others was shared between the Rural Districts and the adjacent urban districts of Otley and Ilkley. In view of the high proportion of hospital deliveries, there was a fully adequate service available. During the year Miss Watson, one of the Home Nurse/Midwives at Ilkley, retired after many years of devoted service with the Ilkley District Nursing Association and the County, but is still giving some assistance at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Health Visiting—The services of three health visitors were shared with the adjacent districts. This was below the establishment for the area, but steps were being taken to improve the situation at the end of the year.

Vaccination and Immunisation—These services were provided mainly through the Infant Welfare Clinics and through family doctors.

Ambulance Services—The area was adequately covered from the Guiseley Depot of the County Ambulance Service.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care—Items of loan equipment were available from the Divisional Office and through the Home Nurses. Convalescent Home treatment was provided on request from general practitioners.

Domestic Help Services—These were able to meet all requirements in the Rural District.

Details of the work done and services provided by the staff of the Wharfedale Health Division (No. 6) of the West Riding County Council is appended to the report.

Laboratory Services

All bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Bradford laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Hospital Services

Provision is made for general medical and surgical cases at the Otley General Hospital, and cases are also admitted to the major hospitals at Leeds and Bradford.

Maternity cases can be admitted to the General Practitioner Units at Otley General Hospital and St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley, while provision is made for cases with serious complications to be admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Infectious cases requiring hospital care are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, while provision for tuberculosis is available within the district at Middleton Hospital. 96 beds have become unnecessary for tuberculosis at this hospital and have been made available for geriatric cases (24 male and 72 female).

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR

INFECTIOUS DISEASE		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Total
Measles	... ..	3	1	7	3	13	10	7	2	1	3	1	—	51
Scarlet Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	... ..	—	2	5	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	15
Poliomyelitis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	... ..	3	3	12	3	17	12	8	4	3	5	2	—	72

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Pneumonia		Poliomyelitis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified ...	23	28	9	6	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Final Numbers after correction :												
0—1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1—2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4—5	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—10	12	13	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10—15	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20—35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35—45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	23	28	9	6	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

72 Cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, over 70% of them being due to measles. In addition, the District was extensively affected by the epidemic of influenza which occurred in September and October.

Measles

After a year almost free from measles, there was a sharp outbreak of the disease in 1957, 51 cases occurring, mainly in the late Spring.

Whooping Cough

Fifteen cases of this disease were notified during the year. This compares with 32 cases during 1956. Vaccination of children against this disease is available and gives a good measure of protection. It can be combined with immunisation against diphtheria in one series of three injections.

Scarlet Fever

Only three mild cases of this disease were notified during the year. All were quite separate and unrelated.

Poliomyelitis

There was one case of poliomyelitis notified during the year. This was a child visiting the district, and it is almost certain that the infection had been contracted before the visit commenced. The child was removed to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, and no secondary cases occurred.

Tuberculosis

There was only one case of tuberculosis notified during the year, a non-pulmonary infection in an adult male.

TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number on Register at 1-1-57 ...	15	12	2	2
Number of cases notified for first time during 1957	—	—	1	—
Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification... ..	3	5	1	—
Number of cases removed from Register	1	1	—	—
Number of cases remaining on Register	17	16	4	2

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1957

					<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5	—	—	—	—
6—10	—	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—	—
21—40	—	—	1	—
41—60	—	—	—	—
Over 60	—	—	—	—
Totals			—	—	1	—

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION — PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Births during the year to Mothers resident in the Division

	Live	Still	TOTAL
Domiciliary	95	2	97
Nursing Homes	14	—	14
Hospital	194	7	201
Maternity Homes	184	3	187
Total	487	12	499

The majority of the institutional confinements took place in the Divisional area, but a small proportion of them and all the Nursing Home cases were dealt with outside the Division.

Midwives under Divisional Medical Officer's supervision conducted confinements as follows :-

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	TOTAL
Domiciliary... ..	97	1	98*
Institutional	671	—	671
TOTAL	768	1	769

* One outward transfer.

Medical Aid

Medical aid was sought by *Midwives* in the Division on 188 occasions. Emergencies due to complications were as follows :

	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying In	The Child
Institutional	3	144	7	2
Domiciliary	5	18	3	6
TOTAL	8	162	10	8

Other Statutory Notifications under *Midwives Acts*

Death of child	7
Stillbirth	10
Substitution of Artificial Feeding ...	87
Liability to be a source of infection arising from	
Puerperal Pyrexia	20
Streptococcal infection (throat) ...	1
Influenza	3

Analgesia in Childbirth (*Domiciliary Confinements*)

Of the midwives practising in the Division, six domiciliary and five institutional are qualified to administer analgesia.

Each domiciliary midwife is equipped with a gas and air machine and receives issues of pethidine from the Divisional Medical Officer.

During the year cases of domiciliary confinements were given analgesia as follows :—

	Pethidine	Gas & Air with Pethidine	Trilene with Pethidine
	Alone	Alone	with Pethidine
Doctor present	—	1	1
Doctor not present	9	25	52

Ante-Natal Services

Regular clinics for ante-natal examinations are conducted by the domiciliary midwives. During the year they were utilized as shown.

Clinic	Sessions per month	Women seen	New cases	Total attendances
Otley	8	75	55	430
Ilkley	4	96	62	745
Burley	4	30	24	221
All Clinics ...	16	201	141	1396

The Otley ante-natal arrangements include four sessions per month by midwives for domiciliary cases and four sessions per month for all classes of cases. Ante-natal instruction is provided by a specially trained health visitor and relaxation classes by the physiotherapist.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Sessions per Month	No. of 1st attenders under 1 yr.	Attenders born—			Total Attenders	Total Attendances
			1957	1956	1955- 1952		
Otley ...	4	151	143	110	100	353	4398
Ilkley ...	4	75	74	71	119	264	2210
Burley ...	4	49	50	52	33	135	1229
Menston	2	37	33	29	28	90	488
Bramhope	2	20	18	21	49	88	671
Pool ...	2	7	10	14	14	38	275
Total ...	18	339	328	297	343	968	9271

Health Visiting

During the year Health Visitors were present at all clinic sessions. Their most important duty, however, is that of domiciliary visiting and the following figures give an account of this work.

Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age	Children aged 1 and under 2	Children aged 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous households	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited during year	Total No. of ineffective visits during year
412	2269	1168	1506	180	2884	1300	942

Home Nursing

At the beginning of the year the nurses were in attendance on 104 cases within the Wharfedale part of the Division and were also assisting general practitioners by the giving of injections to patients not requiring any other form of attention.

During the year a further 715 cases were dealt with and of the total case load treatment ceased in 640 cases during the year which thus ended with 179 cases still receiving nursing care.

Classification of the new cases was as under :

Age Groups			Type of Case			
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications
20	261	434	615	76	17	7
						Total Cases 715

The following analysis of the visits made indicates the measure of attention provided for the various categories of all cases dealt with.

0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Infectious Disease	Maternal Complications
146	5004	12251	15157	1472	722	9	53
Total visits : 17,401							

Domestic Help

The demands on this service and the available labour supply are constantly changing. Each week the work requires at least some re-planning to maintain a smooth running and adequate service. At the year end there were 51 part-time home helps in the Division. There was, as already indicated, some variation in this figure over the year and the over-all strength in terms of whole-time workers was 11. The authorised establishment was 14.

Type of Case	No. of cases	No. of hours
Maternity	37	2426
Chronic sick, aged	145	19421
Chronic sick, others	19	2834
Other cases	14	597
All Cases	215	25278

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The details of the tuberculosis register have been given in Section III of the main report and show 33 respiratory cases (17 male, 16 female) and 6 non-respiratory cases (4 male, 2 female) remaining at the end of the year.

Regular visits are made by the Health Visitors to ensure the follow up of all contacts, and to report to the Divisional Medical Officer on the home circumstances.

Out-patients are provided with free milk on the Chest Physician's recommendation.

Cases already receiving free milk on 1.1.57	...	...	16
New cases granted free milk during 1957	...	...	15
Grants discontinued*	...	...	6
Grants in effect on 31.12.57	...	...	25

*Recovery of patients or removal to hospital or away from district.

Institutional Treatment

MOVEMENT	RESPIRATORY CASES				NON-RESPIRATORY CASES			
	Adult		Child		Adult		Child	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admitted ...	7	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
Discharged or died	9	6	—	—	2	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contacts

13 Contacts (6 male, 7 female) of tuberculous patients, ranging in age from birth to 5 years, were vaccinated with B.C.G.

School Children aged 13 years

There were 366 children eligible for vaccination in this group. The parents of 241 of these children (65.8%) accepted. Of these 225 were tested and 22.7% were found to be positive. 173 were vaccinated.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protective treatment against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough was carried out as follows :-

Smallpox

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years or more	TOTAL
Primary vaccinations	250	20	8	7	27	312
Re-vaccinations ...	10	7	2	6	53	78

Whooping Cough

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	TOTAL
Completed treatment	19	196	107	8	5	335

Diphtheria

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	TOTAL under 15 years
Completed Primary Immunisation ...	178	151	20	349
Received a Refresher Dose ...	—	17	82	99

The “ Immunity State ” of the child population under 15 years of age at the end of 1957 was—(for diphtheria) :-

Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10-14 years	TOTAL
80	904	488	11	1483

The scheme for the protection of children born between 1947 and 1954 against poliomyelitis was continued during the year and the seriousness with which parents view this condition was shown by the fact that 3,360 children were registered for vaccination before the end of the year. Supplies of vaccine were limited, but it was possible to fully protect 1,153 children with two doses of vaccine and a further 87 had had one dose, leaving 2,120 to be dealt with in 1958.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
BOROUGHGATE,
OTLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Whilst no major public works were undertaken by the Council, the public services—water supplies, sewerage schemes, etc.—were maintained satisfactorily.

In addition to the above there was great activity in the field of private building—the Wimpey No. 1 Estate of 38 houses was completed and their No. 2 Scheme commenced. This entailed a great deal of supervision during the laying of the sewers and the various stages of building construction, and unfortunately other essential work had to be neglected.

The total number of houses erected during the year was 105—61 by private enterprise and 42 by the Council on the Church Close Estate at Pool, together with two at Middleton.

Under the main headings which follow, I have tried to enumerate the work of my department which, as can be seen, is very varied, and every effort has been made to carry out these duties efficiently.

I should here like to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness, tolerance and support, and to extend my appreciation to our Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff for their unstinted help throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Routine inspection of Factories—both mechanical and non-mechanical—has been carried out, and it has not been necessary to report adversely on any occasion, and no complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

In factories with mechanical power, a local authority is only responsible for the supervision of sanitary conveniences and the means of escape in case of fire, but in factories without mechanical power a local authority is responsible for ensuring satisfactory arrangements for cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences and means of escape in case of fire.

On four occasions smoke observations were taken of a mill chimney, but no breach of the regulations was observed.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupier prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	20	11	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	7	—	—
Total	23	18	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	„	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	„	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	„	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	„	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	„	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	„	—	—	—	—
Total	Nil	—	—	—	—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The three private slaughterhouses within the area are still in use and are situate as follows :-

Bramhope—

For the regular slaughter of animals.

Pool—

Owing to the size of the premises, for the slaughter of pigs and sheep only.

Fewston—

A comparatively new licensed Bacon Factory, used solely for the slaughter of pigs and curing for bacon and ham.

During the year the number of carcasses slaughtered was 5,191, and once again a 100% inspection was carried out.

In my last report I referred to a Government Scheme for financial assistance to smaller districts in carrying out work of inspecting meat sent into other areas and known as "export meat," and during the year under review a claim was made and a grant received towards the cost of the work carried out in this area in 1956. Similar claims will in future be made annually.

The table set out below is in the form required by the Ministry of Health and shows the number of carcasses slaughtered and inspected, together with the percentage of these numbers affected with disease.

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed :-					
Bramhope	349	36	41	1,246	94
Pool	—	—	—	485	459
Fewston	—	—	—	—	2,481
Totals	349	36	41	1,731	3,034
Number inspected	349	36	41	1,731	3,034
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	4	—	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	16	6	—	2	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	4.8%	19.4%	9.7%	.1%	.6%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	20	5	—	—	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.7%	13.9%	—	—	2.6%

MEAT INSPECTION—CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION—WEIGHT IN POUNDS

	<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Pigs</i>	
	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>
Tuberculosis (Generalised)	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	22
Tuberculosis (Localised) ...	356	530	—	—	—	—	70	695
Abscesses	—	116	—	—	—	—	15	—
Anæmia	466	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	27	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
Cirrhosis	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	50
Decomposition	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	50	19	—	—
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	50
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Parasitic Cysts	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	30
Septiciæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	24
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	26
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	39
Tumours and Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	39
Totals	849	946	—	10	50	19	1396	1005

The above figures represent an average of 0.8 lbs. per carcase, as compared with 0.9 lbs. in 1956 and 1.16 lbs. in 1955.

OTHER FOODS

It is again pleasing to be able to report that, during 1957, it has not been necessary for any food, other than meat, to be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and 1955, for the sale of Ice Cream, is the same as last year, viz. 15.

Regular inspection has been carried out, and in four instances samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were shown to be satisfactory.

The two fried fish shops—situate at Bramhope and Pool—have been periodically inspected, and there has not been any cause for complaint.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Arthington

The old portion of the village has a private supply of water and 3 small disposal plants serving (1) Arthington Hall Convalescent Home ; (2) the school and 3 cottages ; and (3) Warren Farm, cottages and Council houses. Sewage from several other properties receives no treatment at all and this matter has been considered by the Council but, owing to the Government's continued restriction on capital expenditure, no further action was taken.

The Creskeld Lane area above Coates Wood receives water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation, and sewage is treated at the Pool Works.

Askwith

The greater part of the village is served by the Council's sewerage scheme, and the disposal works receive weekly attention which ensures the plant working efficiently.

The whole of the village property has a main piped water supply which is purchased in bulk from the Otley Urban District Council and distributed by this Council, part by means of gravitation and the remainder by pumping.

Apart from minor mechanical pumping troubles, the undertaking functioned satisfactorily.

Bramhope

There are three systems of sewerage in this area ; (1) the Camp Plantation Works into which sewage from property in the Bramhope Moor area discharges ; (2) the outfall sewer of the Leeds Corporation at Golden Acre, which takes sewage from property situate to the South of Breary Lane ; and (3) the Pool Works into which the sewers serving property to the North of Breary Lane discharge.

The Manor, owned by the British Council and used for the purpose of housing Overseas University students, is served by a private disposal system, and by arrangement with this Council, the plant has been maintained by your workmen.

However, during September the property changed ownership, and a proposal was submitted for the conversion of the buildings into 8 flats, and since that date the Council, in agreement with the new owner, have ceased maintenance of the sewage plant.

Work was commenced by Messrs. G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., on the laying of 1,290 yards of 6 in. and 9 in. foul sewer and 1,390 yards of 6 in. to 24 in. storm water sewer to serve their Nos. 2, 3 and 4 housing sites.

In order to ensure that the heavily taxed Camp Plantation Works function satisfactorily, it is necessary for weekly supervision and cleansing by the Council's workmen.

Blubberhouses, Fewston, Norwood.

Apart from the sewage disposal plant constructed by the Council to serve 8 of their new houses at Bland Hill, Norwood, the remainder of the scattered premises comprising the above parishes do not enjoy a mains sewerage system, but are served by private disposal units, septic tanks and cesspools.

Towards the close of the year negotiations were commenced with the owners of 5 dwellings at Bland Hill for the conversion of the privies to water closets, and for the connection of the drains to the Council's sewer.

The Council's water scheme serving the above parishes, which comprises 7.8 miles of cast iron water main and 3.25 miles of asbestos cement pipes taken over from the Leeds Corporation, together with a 72,000 gallon storage tank, pumping station and chemical treatment units, continued to function but certain technical difficulties arose.

These resulted in discoloration, at certain periods, of the water supplied to consumers due, mainly, to the unbalanced and varied quality of the water supplied in bulk by the Leeds Waterworks Department and extracted from the Kettlesing Tunnel.

The Council considered this matter and instructed their Consultant Engineers to examine the system of treatment and submit a report on their suggested measures for effecting a remedy.

At the end of the year, although no final solution had been reached, there was every hope of reasonable success.

12 Premises not previously enjoying a proper piped supply of water, were connected to the new scheme during the year under review.

Carlton

The small sewerage works which serve this township are still heavily overtaxed but, with weekly attention, they function fairly satisfactorily.

The treatment of sewage from other properties is by means of small disposal plants and cesspools.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Yeadon Water Company.

Castley

There is not a system of sewerage in this township, and treatment is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Leeds Corporation.

About two years ago discussions were held with West Riding County Officials respecting the abolition of privies serving certain of the village properties by the installation of water closets and individual septic tanks.

The matter was investigated by the County Land Agent as to work involved and costs, but no official approach was made to the Council during the year under review.

Denton

Most of the properties receive a treated supply of water from the mains of the Otley Urban District Council and the remainder from springs. It appears to be adequate.

Sewage is treated by means of small disposal plants, septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Farnley

A private water supply serves the village, but outlying properties rely on springs.

Sewage is treated from part of the village by means of a private disposal plant, and the remainder by cesspools, septic tanks, soakaways, etc.

A scheme for the sewerage of the village was prepared during 1955 and, necessitated by the adverse contours, this was in two sections known as North and South. The cost of the southern portion was agreed and consideration was being given to the northern proposals, when the appeal for national economy was made, resulting in the postponement of both sections, and these restrictions were not relaxed at the close of the year under review.

Leathley

The mains of the Leeds Corporation pass through the Village, and most of the properties receive water from this source, the remainder having spring supplies.

This township is in close proximity to the River Washburn, and no complaints were received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board as regards the efficiency of the private sewage disposal plant serving the greater part of the dwellings.

Lindley

There are only 14 dwellings in this township, all of which receive spring supplies of water, and drain into septic tanks or soakaways.

Middleton

Water is supplied to the village by means of a 4 in. main of the Ilkley Council, served from the March Ghyll Reservoir. From this source the Sanatorium and dwellings attached thereto are also supplied, but by means of a separate main. Spring water serves the outlying properties.

The village drainage discharges into the sewer of the Ilkley Council, and in other instances adequate provision is made by the use of cesspools and septic tanks.

Nesfield-with-Langbar

Water to Nesfield Village is supplied by means of a 1-inch pipe taken from the Ilkley main near the entrance to Nesfield Court, and the treatment of sewage from the bulk of the property is by means of a small disposal plant.

At Langbar water is obtained from springs, and sewage treatment is by means of septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Newall-with-Clifton

The Council has its own water undertaking and, with the exception of isolated properties which receive spring supplies, the whole of the township is served from this source.

In order to keep this scheme under review, periodical samples, both chemical and bacteriological, have been submitted for analysis, the reports upon which show the water to be plumbo solvent in action, but otherwise wholesome.

During the drought in the month of June, both the water yield from the main springs and the reserve in the storage reservoir fell to a very low level, and it was necessary to warn all consumers to use the water sparingly.

Co-operation of the residents was extremely good and by August, without resorting to an intermittent supply, normal conditions were restored.

Apart from a few outlying premises where sewage discharges into cesspools, all the properties are connected to the main sewer which discharges into the system of the Otley Council at Carr Bank.

Pool

The whole of this township, with the exception of a few houses in Pool Bank and the properties in close proximity to the Paper Mill, is sewered, and treatment is carried out at the Council's disposal works situate just within the Parish of Arthington.

The treatment of sewage and trade waste from the Paper Mill is effectively carried out by two private disposal plants within the mill boundary.

It is pleasing to report that all the houses in the Pool Bank Area, previously receiving water from Whitaker's Reservoirs, now obtain a filtered supply from the mains of the Leeds Corporation which also serve the major portion of the Village. The remainder of the Village property is served from a private supply owned by the Pool-in-Wharfedale Waterworks Company and obtained from a spring near Pool Station. In both instances the supplies have been pure and adequate.

Stainburn

Two dwellings receive water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation and the drains are connected to the sewer of the Wetherby Council ; in all other instances water is obtained from spring supplies and treatment of sewage—apart from the Airey Houses, which are connected to a small disposal plant, is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

During very dry periods the water supply to one part of the parish is not completely adequate for domestic purposes, but in the year under review existing arrangements were again generally satisfactory.

Timble Great

Apart from the drought period in June, the Council's water undertaking, which is supplied from main springs on Askwith Moor and High Badger Gate and stored in a concrete reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity, worked quite satisfactorily.

On several occasions the water level in the reservoir was dangerously low due to (1) repeated leakages found on service pipes in the Village and (2) a fall in the yield from the springs on Askwith Moor, which must consequently be assumed to be shallow springs.

Priority attention was given to these matters whereby the supply continued to function, and by July the scheme was again operating quite normally.

Unfortunately there is not a sewage disposal plant to serve the Village, and present arrangements for dealing with foul water leave much to be desired. I therefore suggest that when Government restrictions on capital expenditure are relaxed, a scheme for the sewerage of this township be presented for the Council's consideration.

Timble Little

There are only 3 houses in this small township—1 receives water from the Council's water main in Timble Great and the other 2 rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated by means of cesspools and soakaways.

Weston

Apart from 4 cottages which receive water from the main of the Otley Council, water is obtained from private sources and the treatment of sewage is by means of small privately owned disposal plants, cesspools and soakaways.

General—Water

Whilst the foregoing report shows that, in several instances, a great deal of concern was felt respecting the maintenance of a constant supply of water in times of drought, this problem is one usually encountered by water undertakings.

The principal work during 1957 was the carrying out of essential leakage repairs, together with the renewal of apparatus and the fixing of meters.

The Council now supply 198 properties with water and this figure includes 15 new connections made during the year to premises not previously enjoying the amenity of a piped supply.

It has again been my constant endeavour to ensure that all water supplies are pure, and with this in mind 37 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, and the results are set out below :-

<i>Supplies</i>	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not satisfactory</i>
Council ...	14	—	5	—
Private ...	10	8	—	—
Total ...	24	8	5	—

WATER MAINS EXTENSIONS

Bramhope ...	...	...	...	...	...	269 yards 4" main
Arthington ...	...	...	...	...	...	189 yards 4" main
Fewston ...	...	...	...	...	...	50 yards 1" main

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND OTHER WATER MAINS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Supplied direct to House</i>		<i>By Standpipes</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Arthington ...	151	478	—	—
Askwith ...	61	200	—	—
Blubberhouses ...	—	—	—	—
Bramhope ...	726	2299	—	—
Carlton ...	28	93	—	—
Castley ...	17	57	—	—
Denton ...	37	124	—	—
Farnley ...	40	133	—	—
Fewston ...	28	89	—	—
Leathley ...	67	223	—	—
Lindley ...	—	—	—	—
Middleton ...	26	82	—	—
Nesfield-with-Langbar ...	40	133	—	—
Newall-with-Clifton ...	70	222	—	—
Norwood ...	36	117	—	—
Pool ...	506	1602	—	—
Stainburn ...	8	26	—	—
Timble Great ...	23	73	—	—
Timble Little ...	1	6	—	—
Weston ...	6	20	—	—
Total ...	1871	5977	—	—

General—Sewers, Sewage Disposal and Drainage

The Government's economic restrictions were still in force during 1957, and no public works, *i.e.* the provision of new sewers, sewerage works, etc., were carried out.

The extension of the main sewer through several fields from The Sycamores to serve a large housing estate in course of development by Messrs. G. Wimpey and Co., Ltd., was commenced, and the builders were severely handicapped by the constant flooding of the trenches.

In the course of the year the following lengths of foul and surface water sewers were laid :-

Bramhope—

Foul Sewer	...	...	...	...	897 yards	9" pipes
Foul Sewer	...	...	...	...	393 yards	6" pipes
Surface Water Sewer	...	...	...	...	88 yards	24" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	379 yards	21" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	295 yards	18" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	124 yards	15" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	72 yards	12" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	400 yards	9" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	36 yards	6" pipes

The Council's sewage disposal works continue to receive regular attention and although operational problems periodically arise, reasonable efficiency has been maintained and no adverse reports have been received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

The main sewer lines in the district also receive periodical inspection but, irrespective of this, blockages have occurred, mainly in the Pool Bank and Leeds-Otley Road areas where, generally, the trouble has been due to tree roots gaining access to the pipe line.

During the year 5 privies and 2 pails were converted to the water carriage system and 7 septic tanks were constructed to treat the sewage from these and other reconditioned premises which were previously unsatisfactorily drained.

The Council approved grants in respect of all the above conversions and in 7 instances Housing Improvement Grants were also approved.

During the year 121 new W.C's were constructed and 6 additional W.C's were provided to existing property.

The cesspool cleansing service—now well known in the district—continued to be carried out satisfactorily throughout the year, the work being undertaken by the Ilkley Urban District Council, who own a special vehicle for this purpose.

The total number of cesspools cleansed was 18, serving 30 houses, and the total cost of this service amounted to £50 19s. 10d., representing an average of £1 14s. 1d. per dwelling.

MILK SUPPLIES

Whilst the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries carry out the supervision of the production of milk, local authorities are responsible for supervising distribution.

No breach of the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, which requires all milk sold within the area to be bottled and designated as either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised, has been observed.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations), 1949 and 1953.

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATED) ACT, 1928

27 Premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year, and the total storage capacity amounted to 58,800 gallons.

Petroleum spirit, for the purpose of the Act, is a product of petroleum, or mixture containing petroleum, giving off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees fahrenheit under the prescribed test.

All new installations of petrol storage tanks are constructed under the supervision of this department.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS

None-Go-Byes, Bramhope

The site was provisionally licensed for a maximum of 40 dwellings conditional upon the fixing of a water stand pipe to serve the camp.

Unfortunately no steps were taken to comply with this condition, and after protracted correspondence and negotiation, it was reluctantly decided to serve an enforcement notice requiring the clearance of all buildings from the land.

In an effort to prevent the closure of the camp, application was later made by one of the caravan owners for permission to station 10 caravans on the site, and after careful consideration of the matter the Council gave formal approval for the stationing of these caravans subject to certain conditions governing the sanitary arrangements and to annual application for renewal of the licence.

Yew Tree Farm, Clifton

This is a licensed camping site upon which 20 movable dwellings may be stationed. It is well conducted and is provided with a water stand pipe from the Council's main.

Caravans—General

The Council still adheres to its previous resolution that, apart from individual exceptional cases, and also where caravans are required for use by agricultural workers, licences to station single caravans have been refused on the grounds that they would be a serious injury to the amenities of the area which, in the main, is of high scenic value.

Only two new applications were received during the year for the stationing of individual caravans in the area, one of which was approved and one refused.

These applications are gradually declining, probably due to the fact that (1) the housing situation is easing and (2) people desire to reside in dwellings of better stability and with more living space.

In addition to the above, one application was received from the occupier of the Roebuck Inn, Newall Carr Road, Clifton, for permission to establish a caravan site on land attached to these premises.

The Council strongly disapproved the use of this site for the stationing of caravans, and refused the application. No appeal was made against the Council's decision.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfection now takes place only at the request of the occupier following either removal of cases of infectious disease or termination of isolation at home.

In the case of disinfestation, our assistance was sought on several occasions for the destruction of wasps, hornets, etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The greater part of this work is carried out on the Council's own property, viz. refuse tips and sewage works, which receive regular treatment, especially during the Winter months when the heat generated in the tips creates an ideal home for vermin who, in Summer, prefer the open spaces.

In cases of infestation of private property, rodent destruction is principally the responsibility of the occupier, but we are always willing to help and advise, and do so in many cases.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The method of collection was the same as in previous years, and waste paper continued to be kept separate from refuse at the point of collection.

Refuse is disposed of by means of semi-controlled tipping and, apart from occasional rat infestation, no serious nuisance arose.

The collection and sale of salvage still remains an economic method of disposal, and although difficulty was at times experienced in the sale of materials, the remuneration received by the Council justified the cost of separation and baling.

Despite labour difficulties encountered in carrying out this thankless but very important public service, and irrespective of complaints from occupiers demanding more frequent visits, a fortnightly collection was maintained to the best of our ability.

In some instances delays did occur, but investigation and supervision brought the work up-to-date, although at times this was off-set by holidays and sickness.

The actual number of working days lost through sickness totalled 186, and a further 128 days were taken up in holidays. Considerable difficulty was also experienced in obtaining workmen, and it was not until the latter part of the year that the full establishment was filled for any appreciable length of time.

Whilst a considerable number of new houses are being erected within the area—thus increasing the work of refuse collection—I feel that with satisfactory

supervision, the existing personnel should be able to cope with the additional properties.

During the year under review the cost of the refuse collection and disposal service was as follows :-

					£
Gross cost of collection and disposal	...	...	...	...	4,750
Less income from the sale of salvage	...	...	...	...	825
Net cost of service	...	...	...	...	£3,925
Total number of receptacles emptied	...	...	...	...	70,958
Net average cost per receptacle	...	...	...	...	1s. 1.25d.

It is interesting to note that the income from the sale of salvage is equivalent to the yield of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rate.

As a comparison I set out below tables showing (1) the distance travelled and the number of conveniences emptied and (2) the weight and value of salvage materials collected and sold by the Council during the years 1956 and 1957 :-

<i>Conveniences emptied</i>				1956		1957	
				<i>Yearly Total</i>	<i>Weekly Average</i>	<i>Yearly Total</i>	<i>Weekly Average</i>
Dustbins	...	...	...	59,384	1,142	64,111	1,233
Ashpits	...	...	...	3,232	62	3,191	61
Pails, Privies, etc.	...	...	...	3,643	70	3,656	70
Totals	...	...	...	66,259	1,274	70,958	1,364
Distance travelled	...			10,655 miles		11,854 miles	

		1956						1957					
		<i>Weight</i>			<i>Value</i>			<i>Weight</i>			<i>Value</i>		
		<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paper	...	86	6	1	668	4	2	95	0	1	685	7	7
Textiles	...	3	18	1	61	16	6	5	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	11	11
Metals	...	7	9	0	69	4	2	6	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	0	10
Totals	...	97	13	2	799	4	10	107	6	3	825	0	4

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

The supervision and administration of this section of my work is increasing every year and absorbs a great deal of time, but it is very varied and interesting.

I set out below the number of plans, applications, etc., dealt with during the year under review :-

				<i>Approved</i>		<i>Refused</i>
Planning	...	...	...	87	...	15
Bye-law	...	...	...	173	...	—
Advertisements	...	...	...	—	...	3
				—		—
Totals	...	...	...	260	...	18
				—		—

An enforcement notice under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, was served in respect of land adjoining King's Road, Bramhope, which was being used as a caravan site contrary to the Council's refusal of permission, and a successful prosecution was undertaken.

An application was received from the Leeds Corporation for permission to use Pool Bank Quarry for the purpose of tipping refuse, and conditional approval was recommended by the County Planning Committee.

The Council were in complete disagreement with this recommendation, and with the full support of the local residents—who strongly objected to this use—the matter was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The Minister, in order to be a judicial arbiter, caused a Public Inquiry to be held, but at the close of the year his decision was still awaited.

NOTICES SERVED

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices <i>re</i> provision of dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Notices <i>re</i> water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

Housing Acts

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

NUISANCES ABATED

W.C's provided in lieu of privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's provided in lieu of pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pails abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's provided to new property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Additional W.C's provided to existing property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Obstructions removed from sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective sewers repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Septic tanks provided for treatment of sewage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Septic tanks repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by overflowing septic tanks or cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sewage plants cleansed or overhauled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective manhole covers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances caused by flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances caused by accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances caused by dirty or verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by rat infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water pumping apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water mains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New dustbins provided in lieu of defective or inadequate accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Houses provided with fresh supply of water owing to previous supply being inadequate or polluted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
House window cords repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
House window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses provided with additional light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
House and bedroom ceilings replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

House roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
House and bedroom floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
External house walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Internal house walls replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
House doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Old property provided with baths, hot water systems, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective sink drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Obstructions removed from gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective fire-ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chimney breasts, stacks, flues, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated and dangerous house paths and drives repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS OF ENQUIRY

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Drains (new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Drains (old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Sewerage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
Shops (including Ice Cream Vendors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Building Bye-Laws (New Buildings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Town and Country Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Petroleum Spirit Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
General Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
									3,033

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. OWEN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

